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appetite ensues. The case is offered as showing the importance of the precise formula of suggestion, the need of special adaptability to each case and the possibility of administering food during the hypnotic condition.

ARTIGALAS et RÉMOND, *Note sur un cas d'hémorrhagies auriculaires, oculaires et palmaires, provoquées par suggestion*, Revue de l'Hypnotisme 1892 VI 250.

The patient, Mme. F., aged 22 years, after an operation (uterine tumor) quite unexpectedly manifested hysterical symptoms. The most remarkable of these was the shedding of tears of blood. Hypnotic suggestion at first failed to stop these, while it was quite sufficient to say "you will bleed in a minute" to promote the phenomena. Again hypnotized it was suggested that she should bleed in the palm of her left hand. A bloody perspiration followed in a few minutes. Then it was suggested that the bleeding would stop at the palm and also at the eyes, and in this way she was speedily cured. The case is naturally brought into relation with the cases of stigmatisation and it is easy to see that in combination with a religious order this symptom might have been given a mystical significance.

MACDONALD, *Traumatic Hypnotism*, Science 1892 XIX 23.

The account tells of a physician who was thrown out of her cart and suffered a contusion on the right parietal protuberance over the third descending convolution. The last thing the patient remembered was calling to a man to get out of the way. The report of others shows that after the accident she said she was not hurt, washed her face and hands, gave directions and answered questions. For a moment she awakes but relapses into this condition again, delirium also ensues. Mr. MacDonald regards this as a case of traumatic hypnotism.

WRIGHT, *Traumatic Hypnotism*, Science 1892 XIX 66.

Describes the case of a boy thrown off a horse against a barn door, who thereupon arose, finished his farm duties, went to the house, took a light supper and answered questions; he seemed entirely normal except for a vacant start and an occasional senseless laugh. He went to bed and on awakening next morning was found to have no memory of anything after the accident. The author regards this as a case of spontaneous hypnotism, differing from the preceding one in that the patient does not pay any attention to the accident but goes on automatically with his routine work.

BALDWIN, *Suggestion in infancy*, Science 1891 XVII 113.

Do ideo-motor or suggestive re-actions, have any part of normal mental life or is the hypnotic sleep to which this may be affiliated essentially artificial? As a contribution to this inquiry Prof. Baldwin utilized his observations of his child during her first year. If ideo-motor suggestions are normal then early child life should present the most striking analogies to the hypnotic state in this respect. Three kinds of suggestions are distinguished: 1. physiological, 2. sensori-motor, 3. ideo-motor; this being the order in which they appear in child-life. 1. The meaning of physiological suggestion is sufficiently shown by one of the observations. For the first month or six weeks the life of the child is mainly physiological, the vacancy of consciousness as regards anything not immediately given as pleasure or pain precludes the possibility of ideal suggestion as such; no ideas in the sense of distinct memory-images are present. Yet suggestions of sleep began to tell on the child before the end of the second month.